

tubes I have used with such success, I can at least report their use as a matter of record, and hope that vendors of similar equipment might be found in the U.K.

References

- Heath, J. 1966. Fluorescent 'blacklight' lamps for collecting insects. *Bull. amat. Ent. Soc.* 25: 95-96.
 Wilkinson, R. S. 1966a. Some American 'blacklight' attractors for collecting insects. *Bull. amat. Ent. Soc.*, 25: 24-28.
 ———. 1966b. Further remarks on American 'blacklight' attractors. *Bull. amat. Ent. Soc.*, 25: 93-95.
 ———. 1978. Still more hazards of moth hunting. *Entomologist's Rec. J. Var.* 90: 53-54.

Notes and Observations

INSECTS FROM CORNWALL, INCLUDING APPARENTLY THE FIRST CORNISH LULWORTH SKIPPER. — In the second half of July 1979 I spent two weeks with my son's family in a bungalow on the south coast of Cornwall, a quarter of an hour's walk east of the picturesque village of Polperro. This was of course not an entomological trip. Moreover the weather conditions were not always favourable. Yet I could climb several times the path in the direction of the village of Talland and collected or noted what I saw. I suspect that this part of Cornwall is seldom visited by an entomologist and therefore I give a list of the insects caught or observed.

LEPIDOPTERA. Zygaenidae: *Zygaena filipendulae* (Linnaeus), several. Gracillariidae: *Callisto denticulella* (Thunberg) (A. M. Emmet det.). Pyralidae: *Crambus perlella* (Linnaeus), *C. nemorella* (Hübner), *Agriphila tristella* (Denis & Schiffermüller), *Galleria mellonella* (Linnaeus). Pterophoridae: *Stenoptilia bipunctidactyla* (Scopoli). HesperIIDae: *Thymelicus sylvestris* (Poda), *T. acteon* (Rottemburg), a fresh male, as far as I know the first capture in Cornwall. Lycaenidae: *Polyommatus icarus* (Rottemburg), a very few. Nymphalidae: *Vanessa atalanta* (Linnaeus), only two. Satyridae: *Pyronia tithonus* (Linnaeus) not uncommon, *Maniola jurtina* (Linnaeus) the only really common species, *Melanargia galathea* (Linnaeus), one close to Polperro. Geometridae: *Idaea aversata* (Linnaeus), *Xanthorhoe montanata* (Denis Schiffermüller), *X. fluctuata* (Linnaeus), *Scotopteryx chenopodiata* (Linnaeus), *Epirrhoe galiata* (Denis & Schiffermüller). Noctuidae: *Xestia triangulum* (Hufnagel), *Cucullia chamomillae* (Denis & Schiffermüller), a few caterpillars on *Matricaria inodora* L. (Feverfew), *Cryphia domestica* (Hufnagel), *Autographa gamma* (Linnaeus), only a few. The most interesting capture is of course *Thymelicus acteon*, far outside the known British range of the species. Although the Buddlejias were in full flower, I never saw a butterfly or moth on them.

OTHER INSECTS. DERMAPTERA: *Forficula auricularia* Linnaeus. one larva. HOMOPTERA. Aphrophoridae:

Phylaeus spumarius (Fallén), in different forms. Cicadellidae: *Aphrodes makarovi* Zachvatkin, *Euxelis lineolatus* (Kirschbaum). HETEROPTERA. Miridae: *Capsus ater* (Linnaeus), *Calocoris norvegicus* (Gmelin), *Phytocoris varipes* Bohemann, *Stenotus binotatus* (Fabricius), *Leptoterna dolobratus* (Linnaeus). Nabidae: *Nabis rugosus* (Linnaeus). ORTHOPTERA: *Chortippus parallelus* (Zetterstedt), common, *C. brunneus* (Thunberg), common. The Amsterdam Zoological Museum also possesses specimens of *C. brunneus* from Fowey. DIPTERA. Rhagionidae: *Chrysopilus aureus* (Meigen). Asilidae: *Apitriptus cingulatus* (Fabricius). Syrphidae: *Metasyrphus lotifasciatus* (Macquart), *Syritta pipiens* (Linnaeus). Tephritidae: *Urophora jaceana* Hering, *Dithryca guttularis* (Meigen), *Tephritis vespertina* (Loew). Oestridae: *Oestrus ovis* (Linnaeus). HYMENOPTERA. Sphecidae: *Melinus arvensis* (Linnaeus). Apidae: *Colletes daviesanus* Smith, *Bombus lucorum* (Linnaeus), *B. pascorum vulgus* Harris.

In conclusion I thank Lt. Col. Emmet for the identification of *Callisto* and the colleagues of the Institute for Taxonomic Zoology (Zoological Museum) in Amsterdam for naming the "other insects". All specimens are in the collections of this museum now. — B. J. LEMPKE, Oude Yselstraat 12, 1078 CM Amsterdam.

EUPITHECIA MILLEFOLIATA ROSSL. : A CORRECTION. — Sir John Dacie has been good enough to remind me that he took this species at light in Wimbledon, S. W. London, in 1961 and again in 1967, and recorded his captures in 1971, *Ent. Rec.*, 83: 205; he also took a third specimen on 17.vi.77. This necessitates a modification of my claim (in recording one from Charlton) that "this appears to be the first capture in the London area" (*antea*: 257); it should be altered to ". . . in the S. E. London area", or perhaps ". . . in W. Kent". — A. A. ALLEN.

ORTHOSIA MINIOSA D. & S., FIRST RECORDED OCCURRENCE IN EASTBOURNE IN THREE DECADES. — Upon the 15th of April 1980 I took a fine male specimen of this species at a static light trap in the Town. The species was considered 'fairly common' (Adkin) in Abbot's Wood in the thirties but its demise seemed linked to the felling of the great stands of Oaks in this woodland during the war. The last specimens were also recorded from this area by the late D. Hillman just prior to the beginning of the fifties. — MARK HADLEY F.R.E.S. Zoology 2 Dept. Life Sciences, Imperial College, Prince Consort Road, London SW7.

OVER-WINTERING WASP-BEETLE (CLYTUS ARIETIS (L.)). — On March 16th last, whilst sitting in front of the gas fire of my upstairs flat, I was astonished to see a Wasp-beetle (*Clytus arietis*) striding over the carpet towards me. I can only assume it had been overwintering indoors. Is it usual for Cerambycids to hibernate as adults? Or had it emerged from some part of the woodwork, stimulated by the warmth of the room? — ANTHONY WOOTTON, Stone, Bucks.